



Connecting GPM data to Decision Makers: Applications and Outreach



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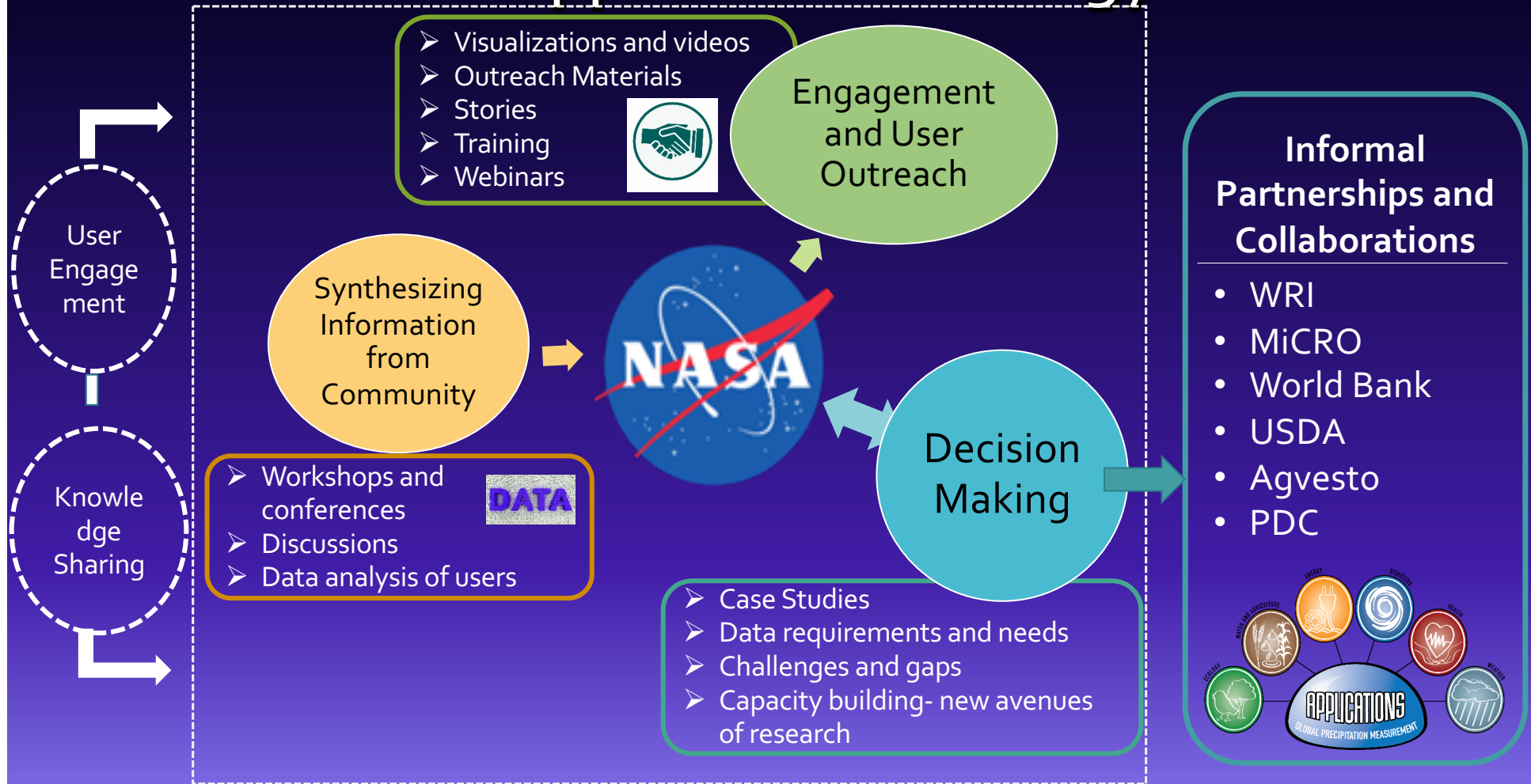
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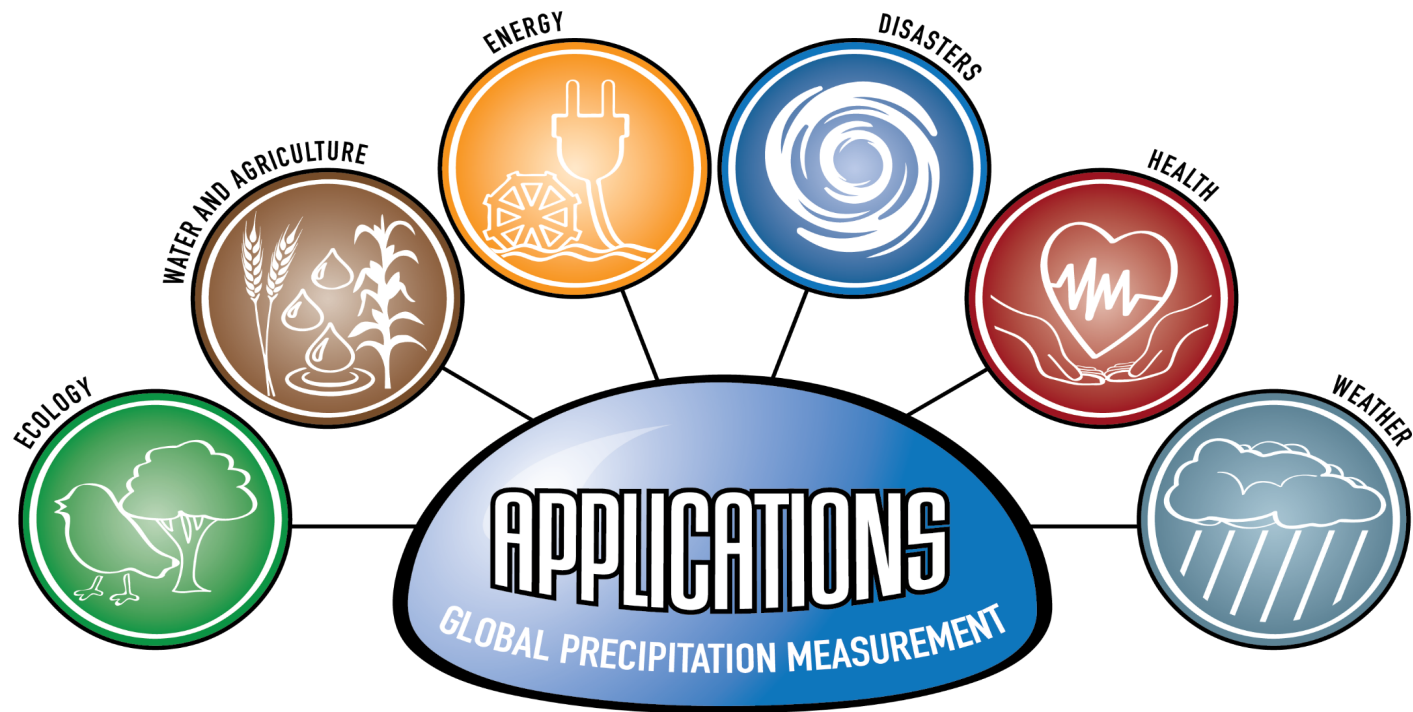
Andrea.m.portier@nasa.gov

GPM's Applications Strategy

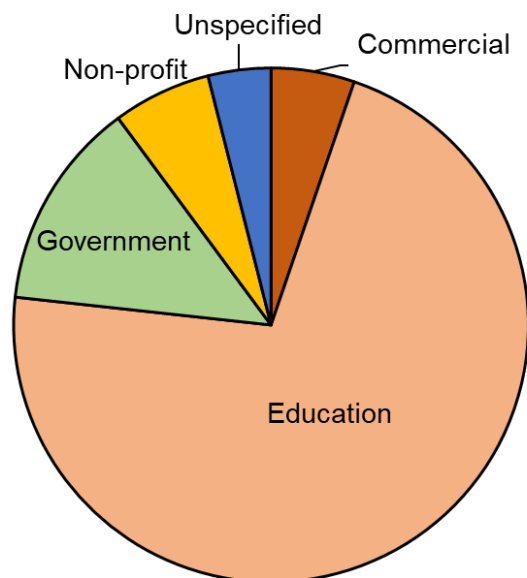




GPM Applications Areas



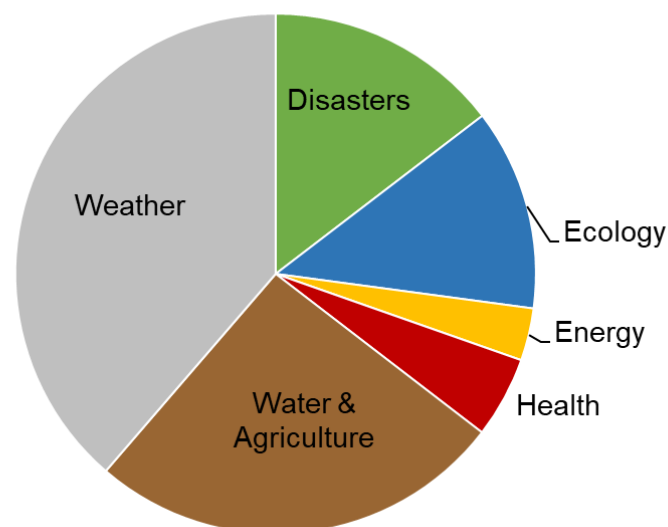
GPM Data Users by Sector



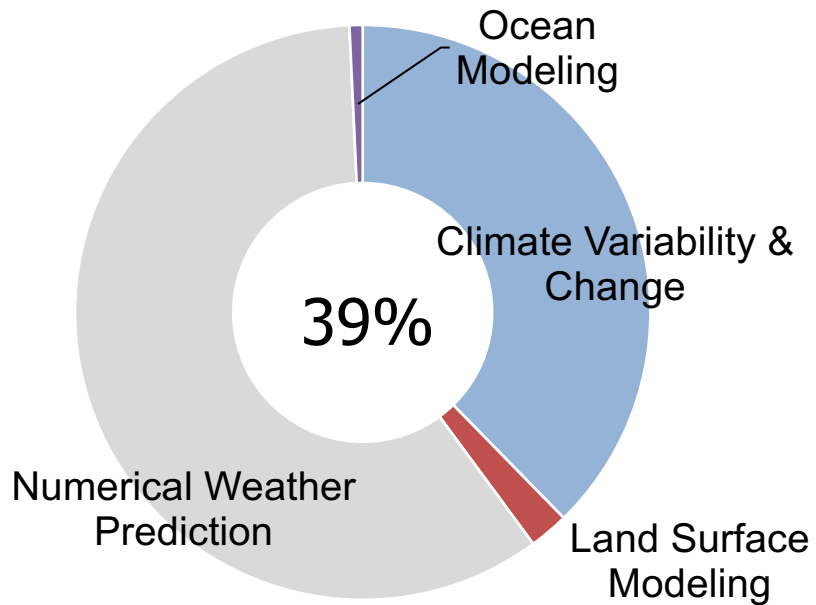
- On average ~1,000 unique users per month access GPM data and products (GDISC and PPS)
- E-mail, type of user, application area

Goal is to better understand the user community and reach into sectors that may not be well represented or better engage active groups

GPM User by Application Area

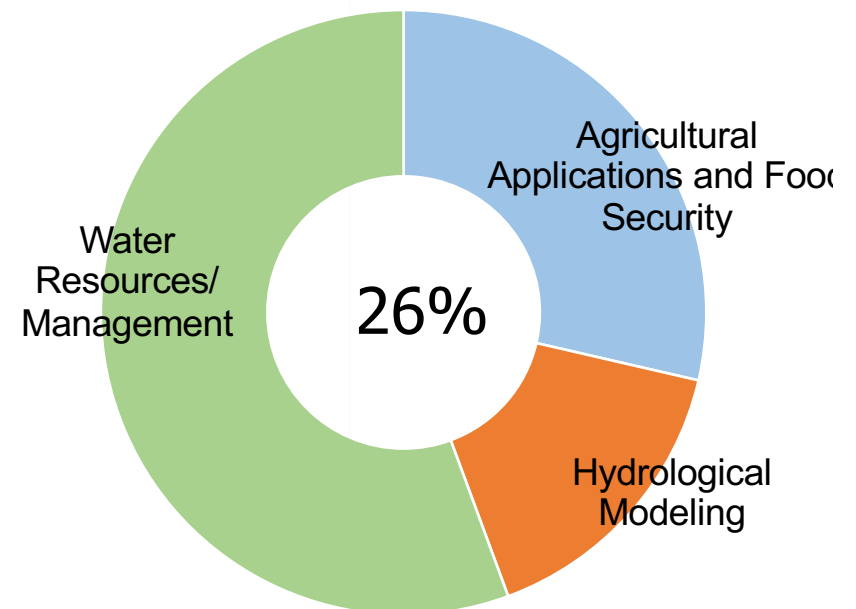


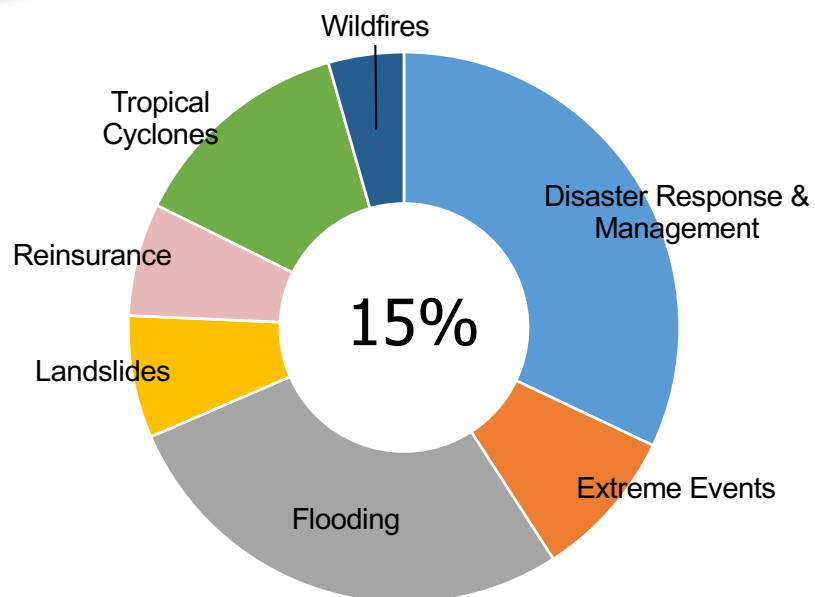
Over 85 highlights have been made to show how GPM is being used for applications



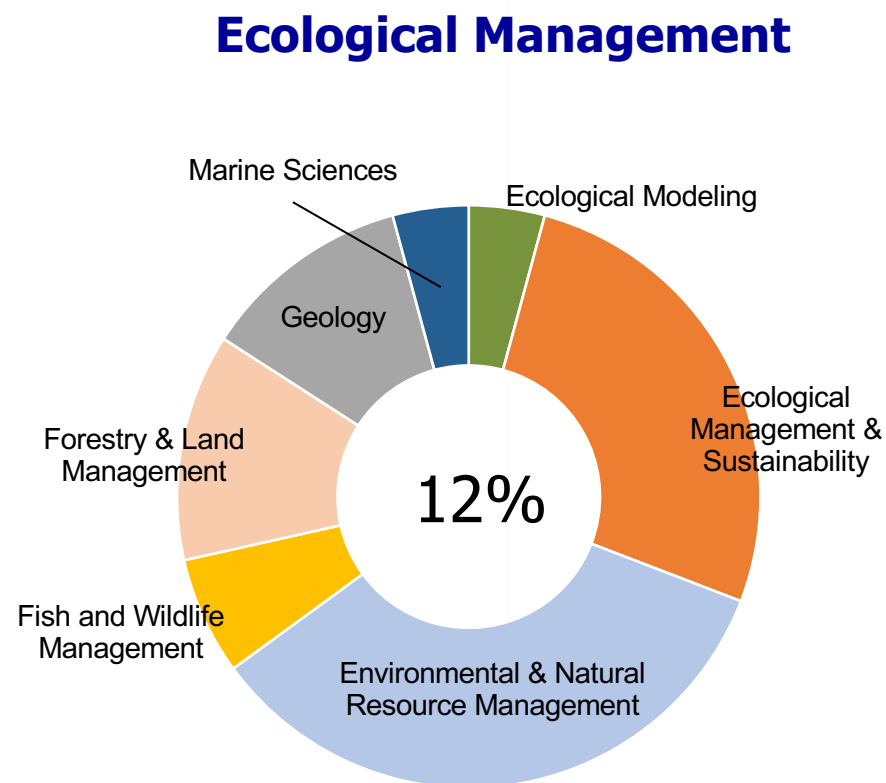
Weather, Climate, Modeling

Water Resources, Agriculture, and Food Security





Disasters & Risk Management



GPM Applications Examples

For all Applications Highlights please visit <https://pmm.nasa.gov>

To share an application with the GPM Team, please contact Andrea Portier!



Looking Inside Tropical Storm Lorenzo



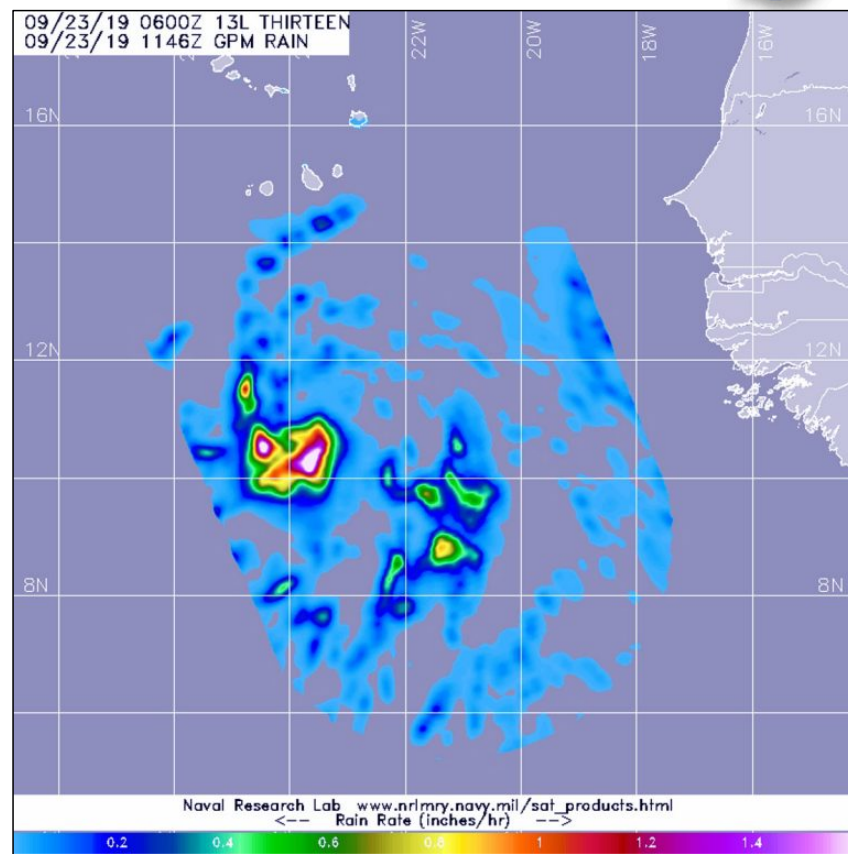
Issue	Monitoring and forecasting storms to support disaster preparation and response
Objective	Use satellite imagery to monitor and track behavior of tropical cyclones
Solution	GMI data used by the NRL and NOAA's NHC to help understand behavior and location of Lorenzo
Results/ Benefit	GMI used by NHC to help communicate about the storm's behavior (and available to the public)

Recent GMI microwave imagery and ASCAT-C data showed that the low-level center of Lorenzo is on the north side of most of its deep convection. While this disorganized structure may limit how quickly Lorenzo can strengthen in the short-term, the tropical storm is located within a generally favorable environment for intensification. All of the intensity guidance shows Lorenzo becoming a hurricane, but the timing varies from model to model. The official forecast follows the HFIP Corrected Consensus, and shows Lorenzo reaching hurricane status within 48 h. Continued strengthening is forecast thereafter. No noteworthy changes were made to the NHC intensity forecast.

The ASCAT and microwave data were very helpful in determining the location of Lorenzo's center and its forward speed. The cyclone has accelerated and the initial motion estimate is now 275/15 kt. Very little adjustment was made to the NHC track forecast. Lorenzo is still forecast to be steered generally westward to west-northwestward to the south of a deep-layer ridge centered over the eastern Atlantic. The cyclone will pass well south and southwest of the Cabo Verde Islands through tonight. A turn toward the northwest is forecast in about 4 days as Lorenzo reaches a break in the ridge. Just like the intensity forecast, the track forecast is

The NHC provides regular updates of a storm's track, location, and behavior to the public. The NHC mentioned the use of the

GMI instrument in a recent discussion of tropical storm Lorenzo on 09/23/2013 at 11am (above). Credit: <https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/archive/2019/a113/a1132019.discus.003.shtml>



GPM's GMI provides a view of Lorenzo's precipitation, showing the heaviest rainfall near the center on 09/23/2019.

Credit: NASA/JAXA/NRL

Issue	Monitoring and forecasting drought
Objective	Develop tool (DSET) for improved drought reporting
Solution	DSET connects NASA Earth Observations, modeled climate data, and in-situ rain gauge data for on-the-fly analyses
Results/ Benefit	DSET end products (field scale maps, time series figures, and reporting metrics) will assist in drought emergency declarations and the subsequent allocation of relief dollars across the NN



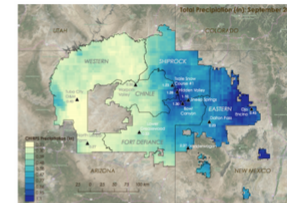
The Drought Severity Evaluation Tool (DSET)



Navajo
Rain
Gauge
Data



Satellite data



Modeled
data and
drought
indices

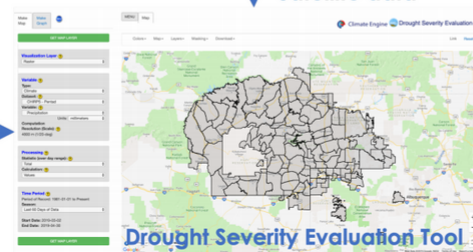


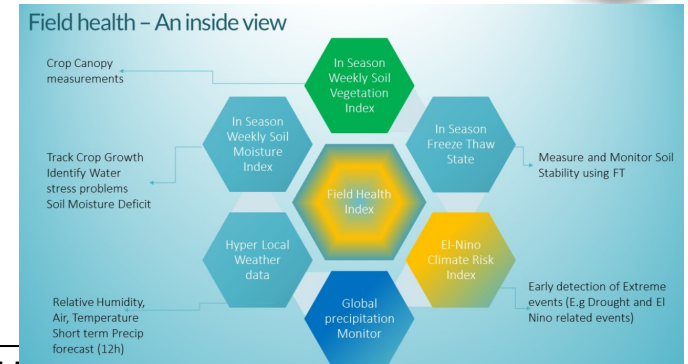
Image credit: Amber Jean McCullum¹, Justin Huntington², Britta Daudert², Carlee McClellan³
(¹Bay Area Environmental Research Institute/NASA Ames Research Center, ²Desert Research Institute, ³Navajo Nation Dept of Water Resources).



Monitoring and Managing Weather Risks with GPM



Issue	Protect farmers from financial disaster and combat food insecurity faced by environmental extremes
Objective	Work with companies to develop insurance platform that protects agricultural assets when a disaster strikes
Solution	Uses climate and weather data to monitor and manage risks in agriculture
Results/ Benefit	Work with thousands of farmers and companies throughout world to design payouts



GPM

In April 2016, Argentina and Uruguay received upwards of 300mm above monthly average which led to flooding. To help assess the total crop damage and potential crop yield, Agvesto worked with the Argentine government to provide field health and risk insights using GPM precipitation and SMAP soil moisture data. Credit: Agvesto.



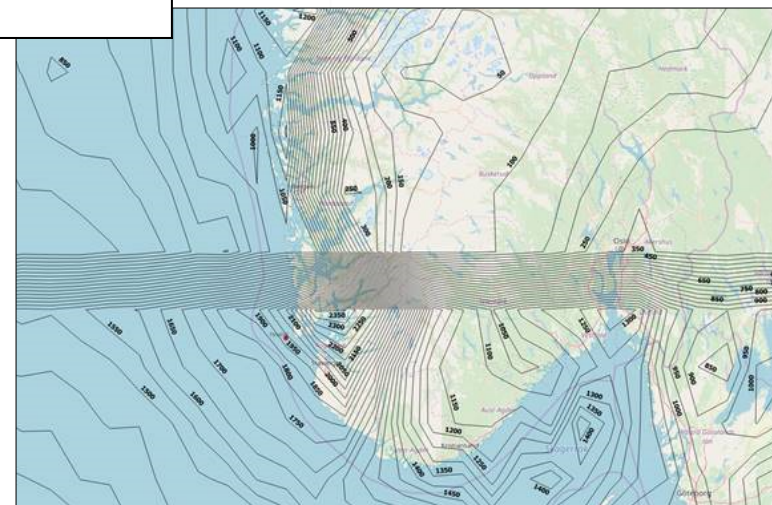
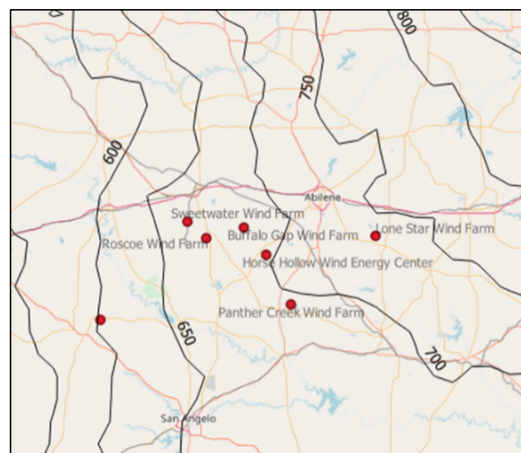
Issue	Maximize blade reliability to effectively convert wind into energy
Objective	Understand how weather impacts wind turbine blades throughout the world
Solution	Provide information using GPM IMERG data to develop contour precipitation maps and determine average precipitation at existing and potential wind turbine site locations
Results/ Benefit	Work with customers and guarantee that wind turbine will last 20+ years within location



LM WIND POWER

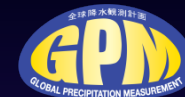
Map of average precipitation in Texas (left) and the North Sea and western Norway (right) depicted by black contour lines using GPM IMERG data.

Image credits: Laurids Andersen

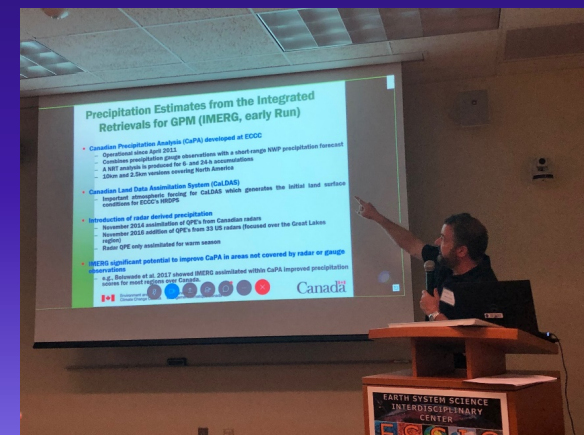




Weather and Air Quality Forecasting Applications Workshop



- July 22-23, 2019, 40 experts (NASA, NOAA, NRL, JMA, JAXA, ECMWF, ECCO)
- Discuss how existing NASA satellite products could be better leveraged for NWP and AQ forecasting efforts and outline future needs for NASA's next generation satellite estimates
- Discuss utility and opportunities for future measurements for ACCP





Weather and AQ Workshop



Objectives:

- Understand how GPM data products are currently assimilated in NWP modeling and opportunities for future applications;
- Explore barriers and solutions related to the assimilation of satellite observations into NWP models and opportunities for AQ forecasting;
- Assess how future measurements from the ACCP concept study may be utilized by the NWP and AQ forecast community; and
- Increase awareness of the needs of the NWP and AQ forecast community for future research developments and collaboration.

End Products:

- 1) Series of highlights
- 2) White paper
- 3) Workshop summary for EOS
- 4) Direct input to inform A-CCP's SATM and Applications Library documents

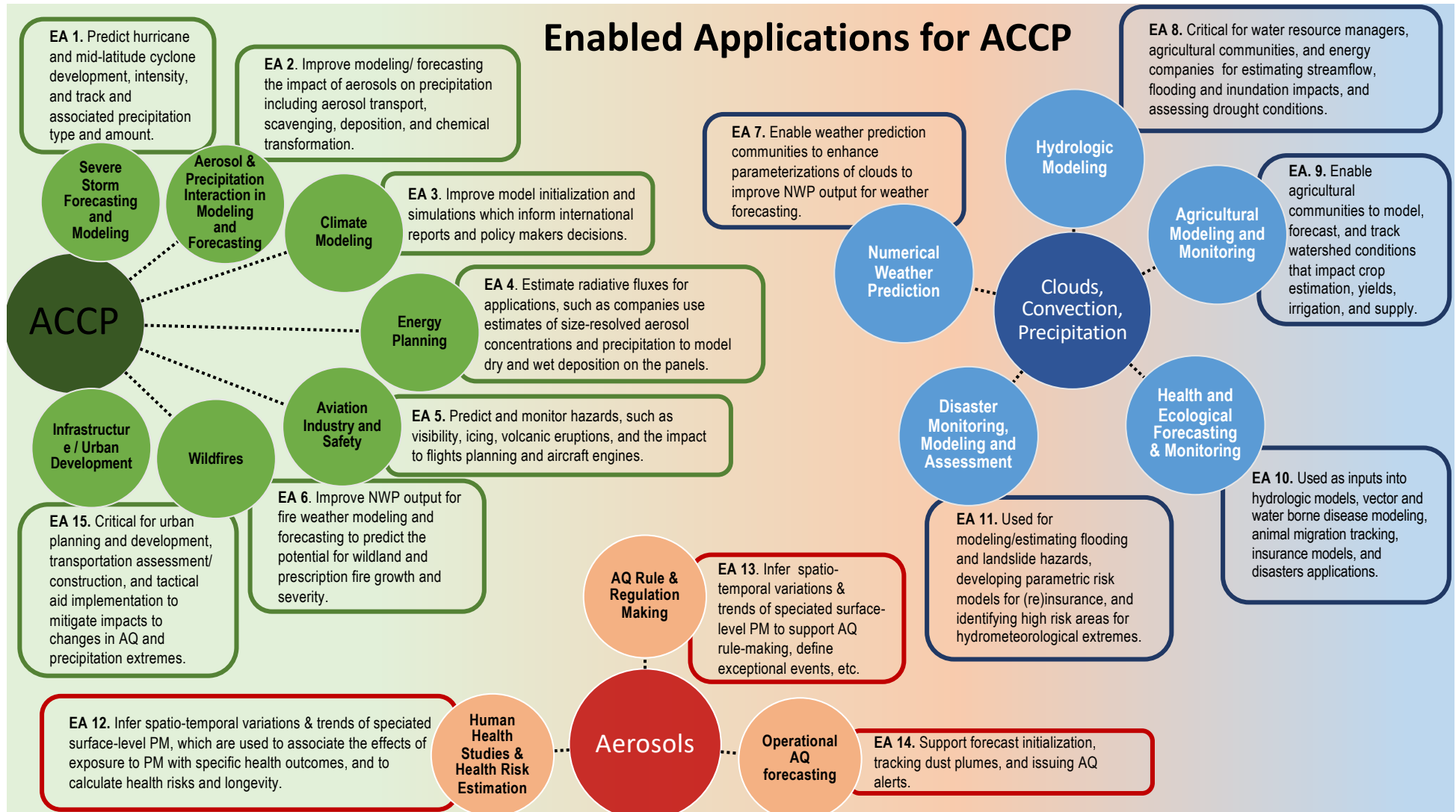


Enabled Applications for Aerosols and Clouds, Convection and Precipitation (ACCP)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Storm Forecasting & Modeling | 6. Wildfire | 11. Disasters |
| 2. Aerosol & Precipitation Interaction | 7. Improved Numerical Weather Prediction | 12. Human Health Studies & Health Risk Estimation |
| 3. Climate Modeling | 8. Hydrologic Modeling | 13. Air Quality Rule & Regulation Making |
| 4. Energy Planning | 9. Agricultural Modeling & Monitoring | 14. Operational Air Quality Forecasting |
| 5. Aviation Industry & Safety | 10. Health & Ecological Forecasting/Monitoring | 15. Built Infrastructure / Urban Development |



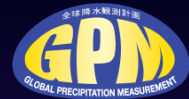
Enabled Applications for ACCP



GPM Outreach Activities



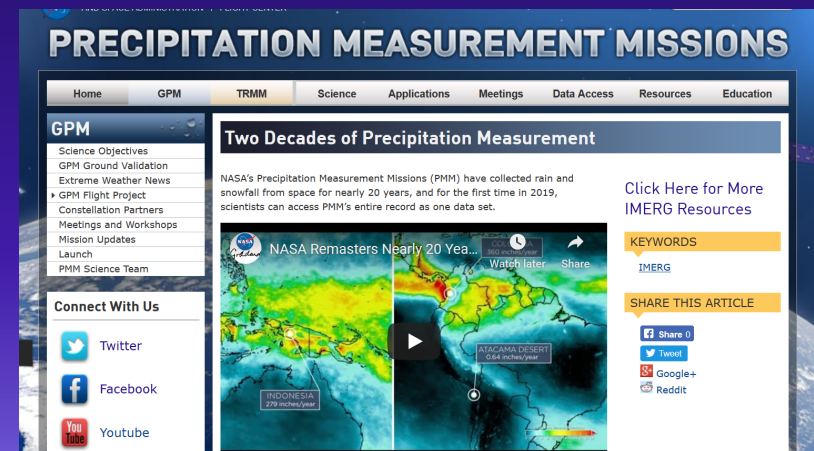
2019 Fall IMERG Campaign



Oct 15 -20, 2019: GPM launched campaign to highlight release of V06 IMERG!

Campaign events included:

- NASA.gov feature
- Six core data visualization products
- NASA Live Shots morning that consisted of 31 TV, radio, and print interviews
- Introductory applications webinar (>110 registrants)
- NASA GSFC Visitors Center Sunday Experiment
- PMM Webpage to support activities
- Social Media posts (Tumblr, Snapchat story posted Oct. 29th)

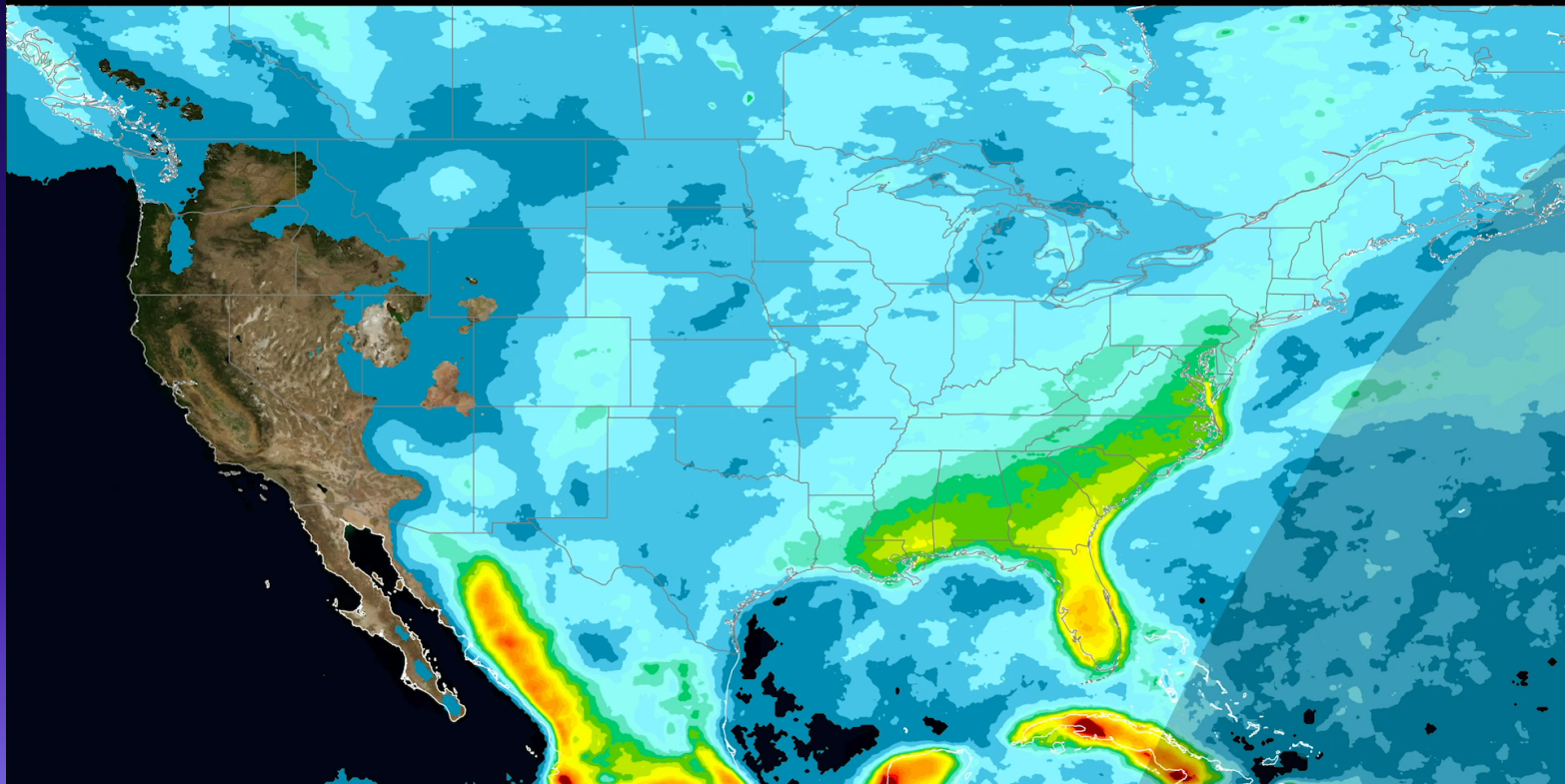
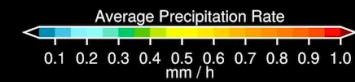




Precipitation Diurnal Cycles

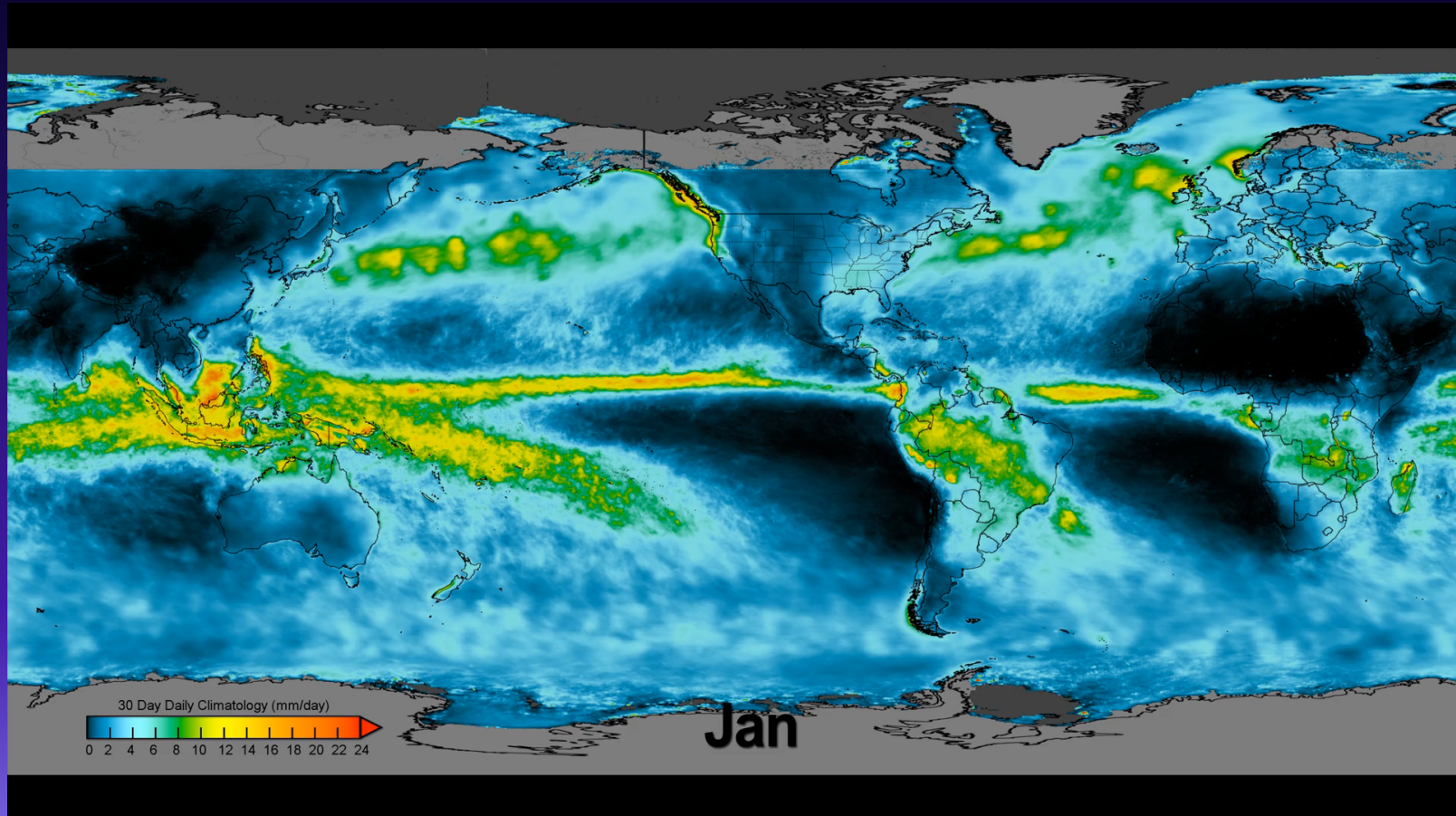


00:00 UTC





IMERG Daily Climatology



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AND SPACE ADMINISTRATIONGODDARD SPACE
FLIGHT CENTER

Go to Class!



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PMM Science Team

The [NASA Precipitation Measurement Missions \(PMM\)](#) Science Team conducts scientific research (including [algorithm](#) development, mission implementation, product validation, and data utilization) in support of [TRMM](#) and [GPM](#) Missions. The team comprises scientists funded by NASA and international investigators selected by NASA on the basis of no exchange of funds.

- [PMM Science Program Management Team](#)
- [PMM Principal Investigators and Proposals](#)
- [PMM Principal Investigators funded under NASA Internal Work Packages](#)
- [PMM / GPM International Collaborator Team](#)

Go To Class!

Here you will find a variety of resources to assist you in making a visit to a local school, day care center, or after school group. Make a difference in the lives of young people by sharing what you do and the excitement of learning about GPM, Earth's freshwater resources, and the water cycle.

[Click here to visit this section](#)



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS
AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

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PRECIPITATION MEASUREMENT

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3D Printed GPM Precipitation Data

▼ Go To Class

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High School
Middle School
Preschool

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Youtube

Need Help?

- View Frequently Asked Questions
- View the PMM Glossary
- Contact Us

Go To Class

We Want You to Go to Class!

Our students desperately need to have some face to face time with scientists and engineers who are doing amazing things to make their world a better place. That means you guys! From time to time, you may be invited to give a presentation on your work to kids in some context- and we want to make it easier for you. You might even reach out yourself to your local school and offer to come in and give a talk.

Having been a classroom teacher across all grade levels by the time I finished my illustrious career, I know personally the joy of having real STEM professionals come in and share the excitement and wonder of their work with my students. I also know that many of them felt a bit out of their comfort zone trying to explain what they did to the eager little 6-year-old faces looking up at them. Below you will find some hints, Best Practices, links to the National Science Standards, and sample activities to do with kids across all grade levels, from pre-K to high school!

Should you have any questions, feel free to reach out to me. I can also send you some GPM "droplets", anime comic books, and/or stickers to hand out while you are visiting the students. Contact me at dorian.w.janney@nasa.gov. Be sure to give me at least three weeks to mail things out.

Click on the age/grade levels below to see ideas for how you can "Go to Class" and make lasting memories as you inspire kids and their teachers!

- **Preschool** (ages 2 through 5 years)
- **Early Childhood** (grades K through 2nd)
- **Elementary School** (grades 3rd-5th)
- **Middle School** (grades 6-8)
- **High School** (grades 9-12)



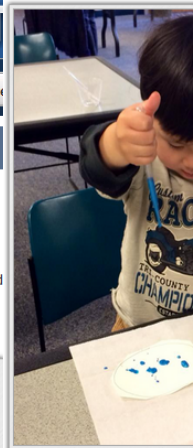
These are such fun little people lots of enthusiasm and question everything they know and then turn to share in. While that is e you are trying to convey pretty

Here are some general guidelines

• A typical presentation to ti like this:

- Everyone is sitting on t sitting on a small chair on carpet squares or in
- You introduce yourself, you if they know you a introduction your name hydrologist; and what y
- A very short introductio about clouds and how i a little bit about how r When I am finished, w learn a little more".
- You talk for a few minu everyone can respond out the answer togethe about their weekend ar sidetracked if you allow questions by individual
- Have a few slides to sh I will list a few suggest age level. When you s the slide pointing thing call out the names of t have them repeat som the water cycle (only th evaporation- condensa

Preschool



Students in K-2nd grades are eager scientist come to visit their class! often like to share their experie look over the suggestions in the c Best Practices for giving presentat

There are many ways in which the meaningful and engaging to child some of the Next Generation Scie states across the country) that rel might present on to children in th attempting to teach everything in th information in the standard will gi children in that grade level need t their knowledge. You are just one achieve these rather broad and cc

Kindergarten:

- K-ESS2 Earth's Systems
- K-ESS3 Earth and Human Acti

First Grade:

- 1-LS1 From Molecules to Orga

Second Grade:

- 2-ESS2-1 Earth's Systems
- 2- LS2 Ecosystems: Interactio

The key topic areas that are relev these grade levels center around availability/resources. You can fin videos we have developed and ga topics below. You might look over could also forward the lists to the resources.

Early Childhood



High School



Students in high school are very interested in hearing about science from "real" scientists! Although they have a lot of background knowledge about natural phenomena, they will also have misconceptions as well. They are also at the age in which they will begin to consider their future career interests, and hearing from you about why you chose your career will be very interesting to them. They may be reticent at first to answer questions for fear of "sticking out" among their peers. Take a few minutes to read over the "Giving Presentations in Secondary Schools" get a feel for what secondary school classes are like and some pointers for presenting to students in these grade levels.

There are many ways in which the science behind the GPM mission is meaningful and engaging to students in high school classes. Here are some of the Next Generation Science Standards (followed by most states across the country) that relate directly themes germane to GPM's science and technology. Note that you aren't attempting to teach everything in the standards below- rather the information in the standard will give you a sense of what ultimately children in that grade level need to know and do to demonstrate their knowledge. You are just one small step toward helping them achieve these rather broad and complicated standards of science.

- HS- ESS2 Earth's Systems
- HS- ESS3 Earth and Human Activity
- HS- PS4 Waves and their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer
- HS- ETS1 Engineering Design

The key topic areas that are relevant to GPM and are related to students in these grade levels center around the water cycle and freshwater availability/resources. You can find many of the lessons plans and videos we have developed and gathered related to each of these topics below. You might look over these to get some ideas, and could also forward the lists to the teacher to offer them additional resources.

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Go to a Grade

- **Preschool**
- **Early Childhood**
- **Elementary School**
- **Middle School**
- **High School**



Precipitation Education Webpage



Precipitation Education

Home Current Activities GPM Originals Glossary & FAQ GPM Mission

Water Cycle
The continuous movement of water on, above and below Earth's surface.

Weather & Climate
The atmospheric conditions that lead to our daily weather and global climate.

Technology
The spacecraft, instruments and people that study Earth systems.

Societal Applications
How studying our planet's rain and snowfall makes the world a better place.

Why Measure Rain and Snow?
Rain, snow, and other forms of precipitation affect every part of life on Earth. Rain falls on the crops we eat, fills the reservoirs of water we drink, and is an integral part of everyday weather and long term climate trends. This website, presented by NASA's Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) mission, provides students and educators with resources to learn about Earth's water cycle, weather and climate, and the technology and societal applications of studying them.

New to the site? Click here for a quick video tour.

The GPM Core Observatory successfully launched on February 27th, 2014. learn more.

Global Precipitation Measurement
GPM is an international satellite mission that uses multiple satellites orbiting Earth to collect rain, snow and other precipitation data worldwide every three hours. On February 27th, 2014, NASA and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) launched a Core Observatory satellite carrying advanced instruments that improve our precipitation-measuring capabilities and bring all the data from the partner satellites into a unified global dataset.

Learn More about GPM
See our Current Activities
Water Cycle Basics
Frequently Asked Questions

Search Advanced Search

Browse Type		Browse Audience	
Video	Article	Formal	K-5
Image	Website	Informal	6-8
Interactive	Lesson Plan	Outreach	9-12

Featured Resources

Raindrop Tales: GPM Meets Mizu-Chan

<https://pmm.nasa.gov/education/>

302,836 pageviews in
month of October
(new all-time high!)

PMM Website: 95,000
pageviews per month



GPM Social Media Accounts



Twitter: **NASARain**
27,000+ followers

https://www.twitter.com/NASA_Rain

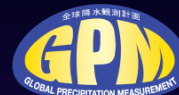


Facebook: **NASARain**
52,500+ Followers

<https://www.facebook.com/NASA.Rain>



https://pmm.nasa.gov/ New website coming soon!



PRECIPITATION MEASUREMENT MISSIONS
Missions Data Applications Research Resources Education

Modeling Landslide Threats in Near Realtime
For the first time, scientists can look at landslide threats anywhere around the world in near real-time, thanks to satellite data and a new model developed by NASA. The model, developed at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, estimates potential landslide activity triggered by rainfall. Rainfall is the most widespread trigger of landslides around the world. If conditions beneath Earth's surface are already unstable, heavy rains act as the last straw that causes mud, rocks or debris — or all combined — to move rapidly down mountains and hillsides.

July

GET DATA
GLOBAL PRECIPITATION MEASUREMENT
New Users Start Here
NASA satellite precipitation data is made freely available to all researchers who wish to use it. Visit this section for a directory of data products, documentation, training materials and more.
Learn more

1997-2015
NASA's Precipitation Measurement Missions use satellites to measure Earth's rain and snowfall for the benefit of mankind. Launched by NASA and JAXA on Feb. 27th, 2014, the Global Precipitation Measurement Mission (GPM) is an international mission that sets the standard for spaceborne precipitation measurements. Using a network of satellites joined by the GPM Core Observatory, GPM expands on the legacy of the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM) by providing high quality estimates of Earth's rain and snowfall every 30 minutes. Learn More

2014, Present
Learn how PMM datasets are being used by government agencies and other organizations around the world to study natural disasters, public health, freshwater resources, and a variety of other application areas.
Learn more

GPM IMERG Early Run
Latest Half-hour of Earth's Precipitation
The Integrated Multi-satellite Precipitation Retrievals for GPM product combines infrared and microwave sensors from a constellation of partner satellites, united by the GPM Core Observatory, to provide near real-time half-hourly precipitation estimates at 10km resolution for the entire globe.
• Learn More About IMERG
• Download IMERG Data

2019/10/28 10:30:00

Related Projects
LANDSLIDES @ NASA
NASA scientists are building a catalog of landslides so we can be prepared when the next

Upcoming Events
June 28, 2018
Using NASA Earth Observations to Predict and Monitor Water-related

Tweets by @NASA
NASA Precipitation
Make your very own map of long-term global precipitation in 100s. The GPM website has instructions, can be downloaded from: <https://pmm.nasa.gov/IMERG/> #GPM

PRECIPITATION MEASUREMENT MISSIONS
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The Global Precipitation Measurement Mission (GPM)

Missions
GPM
GPM Constellation
Spacecraft and Instruments
Dual-Frequency Precipitation Radar (DPR)
GPM Microwave Imager (GMI)
Launch
TRMM
Spacecraft and Instruments
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Sections
• GPM Mission Concept
• Building upon TRMM's Legacy
• GPM Core Observatory
• GPM Science and Applications

RELATED LINKS
• JAXA, Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency
• TRMM, Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission

Global Precipitation Measurement Core Observatory
Download the GPM Mission brochure

GPM Mission Concept
The Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) mission is an international network of satellites that provide the next-generation global observations of rain and snow. Building upon the success of the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM), the GPM concept centers on the deployment of a "Core" satellite carrying an advanced radar/radiometer system to measure precipitation from space and serve as a reference standard to unify precipitation measurements from a constellation of research and operational satellites. Through improved measurements of precipitation globally, the GPM mission is helping to advance our understanding of Earth's water and energy cycle, improve forecasting of extreme events that cause natural hazards and disasters, and extend current capabilities in using accurate and timely information of precipitation to directly benefit society. GPM, led by NASA and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) as a global successor to TRMM, comprises a consortium of international space agencies, including the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES), the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT), and others.
The GPM Core Observatory launched on February 27th, 2014 at 1:37pm EST from Tanegashima Space Center, Japan. Learn more about the launch.

GPM Constellation
April 2019
Diagram of the GPM satellite constellation as of early 2019. Credit: NASA GSFC

Building upon TRMM's Legacy
The Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM), launched by NASA and JAXA in 1997, used both active and passive microwave instruments to measure rainfall in the tropics. It also provided a foundation for merging rainfall information

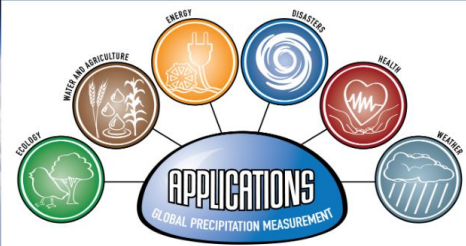


<https://pmm.nasa.gov/applications>



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Disasters
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Applications Resources

- GPM Training
- Workshops and Meetings
- GPM Scientific Visualization Studio
- GPM Applications Poster (.pdf)
- GPM Applications & Data Access One-Pagers (.pdf)

Water is fundamental to life on Earth. Knowing where and how much precipitation falls globally is vital to understanding how weather and climate impact our environment including the effects on agriculture, fresh water availability and natural disasters, among others. The Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) mission uses advanced space-borne instruments to measure global precipitation, ranging from light rain to heavy rain and snow, to produce a global dataset every 30 minutes. Through improved measurements of rain and snow, precipitation data from the GPM mission reveals new information for a diverse range of applications across agencies, research institutions and global community.

What are Applications?
"Applications" refers to the use of mission data products in decision-making activities for societal benefit. Mission Applications take a satellite's data products and expands them into areas where they can help inform policy or decisions.

Among the applications of GPM mission data are improvements to our understanding and forecasting of tropical cyclones, severe weather, floods, landslides, energy production, spread of water-borne diseases, ecosystems, agriculture, freshwater availability and climate change. Data from the GPM Core Observatory, combined with data from other satellites within the constellation, will lead to advances in precipitation measurement science that will subsequently benefit society for years to come.

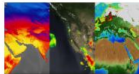
Expand All

Get Involved	+
GPM Applications Team	+
GPM Applications Materials	+

Applications Featured Resources

Applications Articles Applications Videos Applications Highlights

NASA Rainfall Data and Global Fire Weather



The Global Fire Weather Database (GFWD) integrates different weather factors influencing the likelihood of a vegetation fire starting and spreading. It is based on the Fire Weather Index (FWI) System, which tracks the dryness of three general fuel classes, and the potential behavior of a fire if it were to start. Each day, FWI values are calculated from global weather data, including satellite rainfall data from the Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) mission.

[Read More](#)

Using Precipitation Data to Map Cholera Risk

New website will include

- Application Highlights
- Application resources (one-pagers)
- Application Videos/ visualizations



Next Steps.....

Share your
application or
data use story!

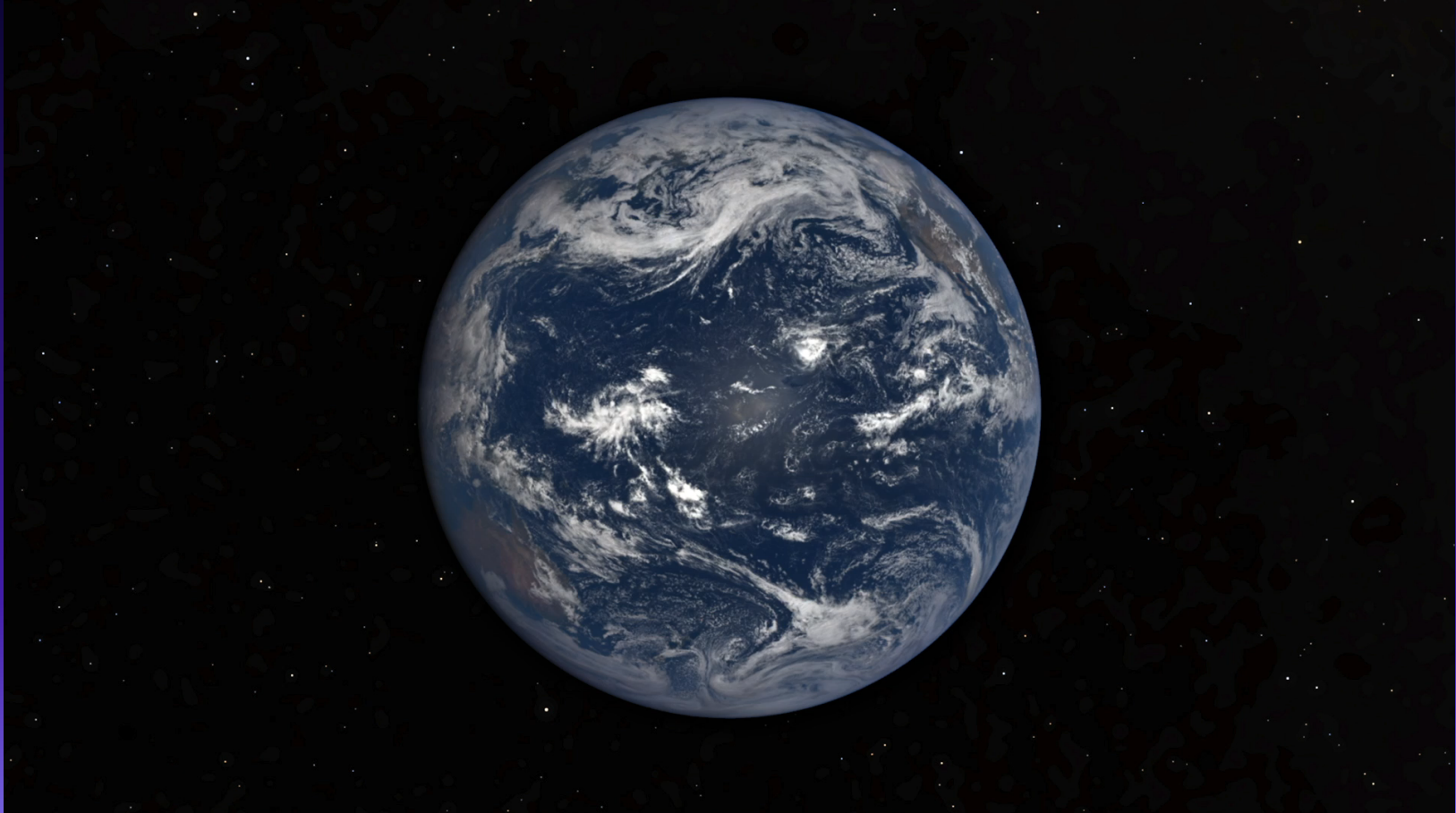
Contribute to
the ACCP
applications
community

Come to the
working group
meeting
(Wednesday
@ lunch)



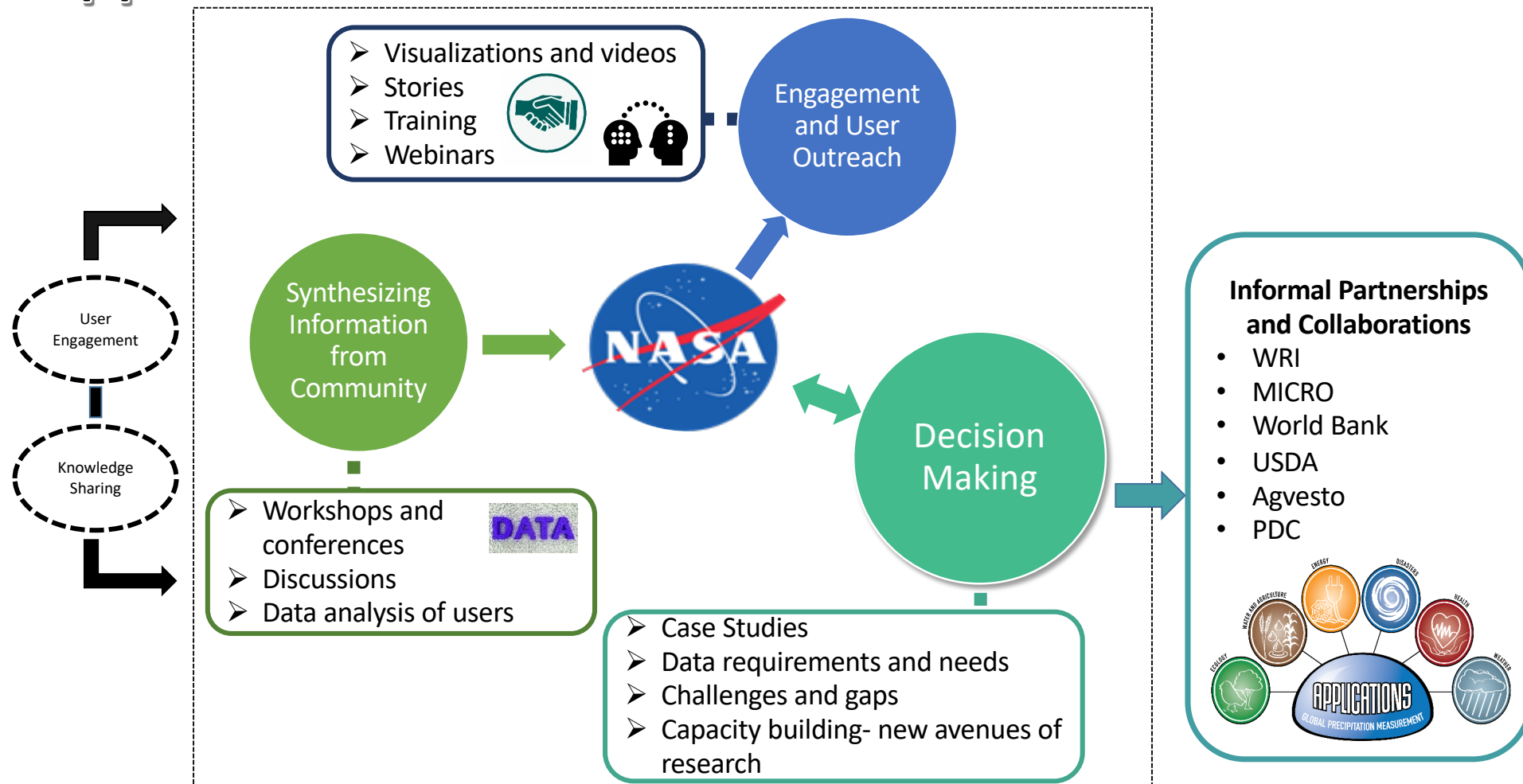


IMERG Daily Cycle of Rain



Extra Slides

Applications: How it works



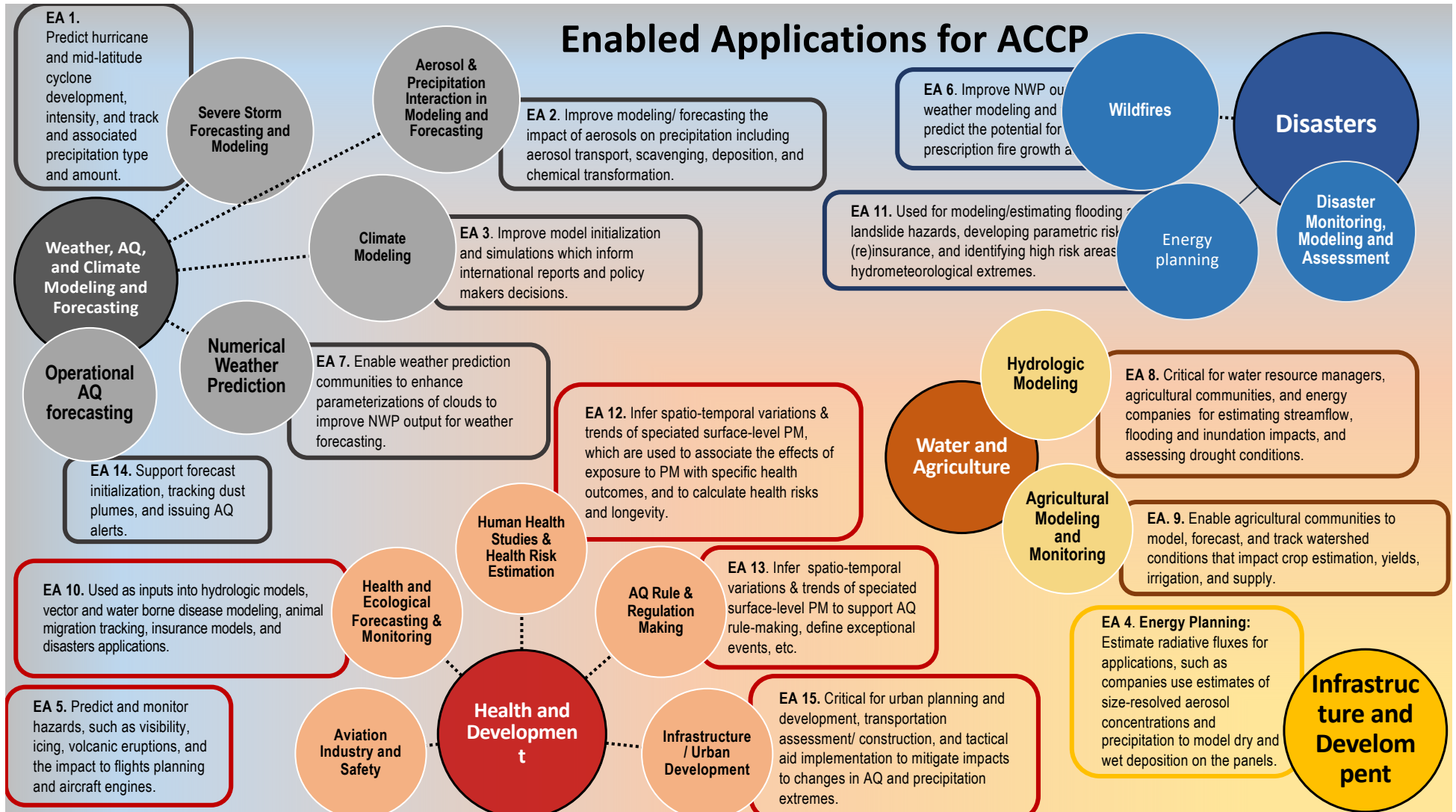


GPM Applications Overview and Objectives

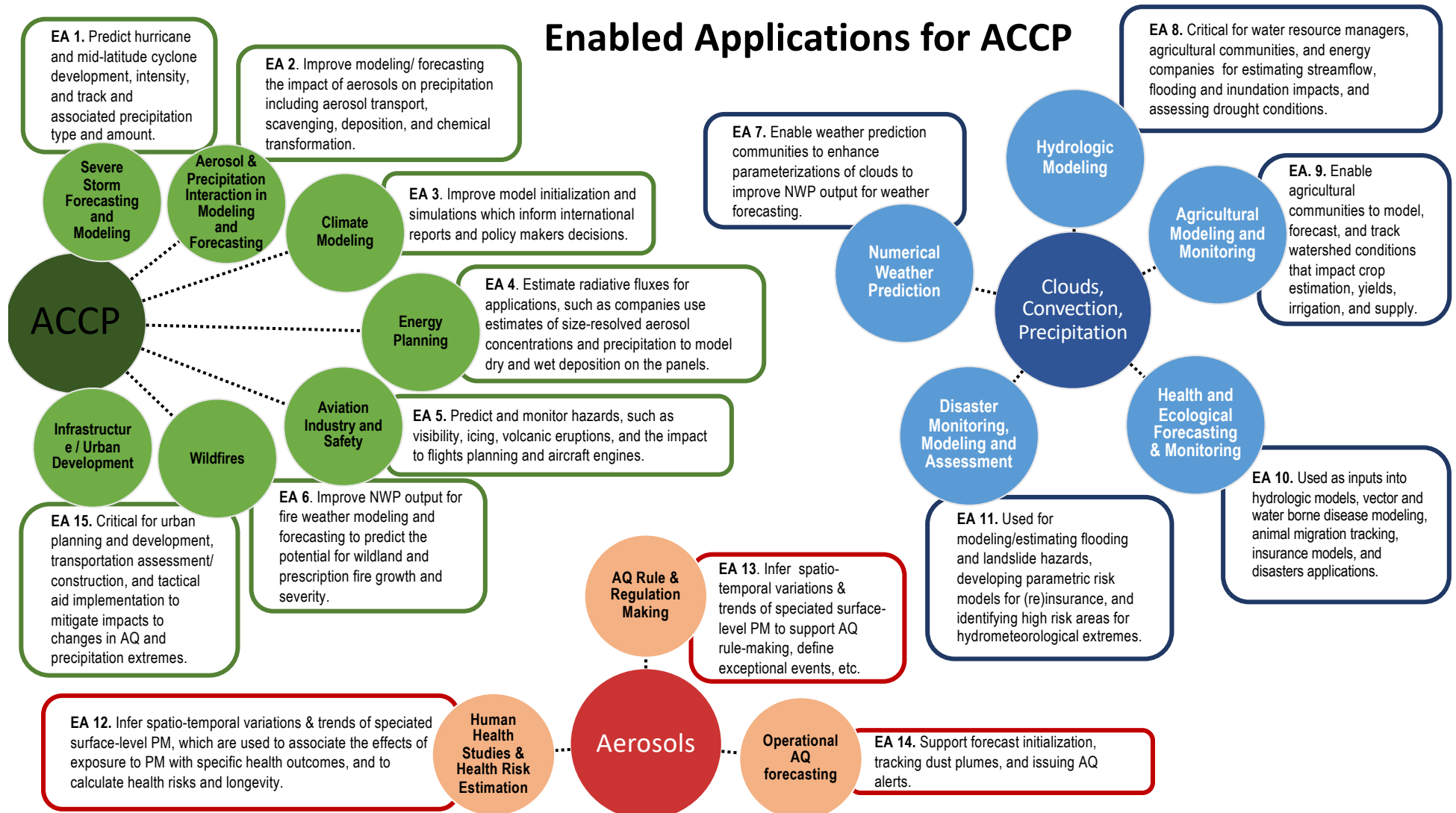


- 1. Increase awareness** of GPM and TRMM applications focusing on both broad areas and targeted thematically-focused communities
 - One pagers and videos outlining GPM applications examples: floods, public health, agriculture, and tropical cyclone forecasting
 - Extensive outreach effort and demonstration of how end users are working with the data
- 2. Engage users communities** in trainings, workshops, and case studies to improve awareness and use of data and gain feedback in how the data products are used for decision making
 - Webinar training sessions (2018-19) introducing GPM data
 - Stakeholder workshops (Weather and AQ)
- 3. Improve data access** and visualization of core GPM products for rapid ingestion and analysis
 - Visualization and data access capabilities for all levels of experience
 - Updated Data Access Portal: <https://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access>

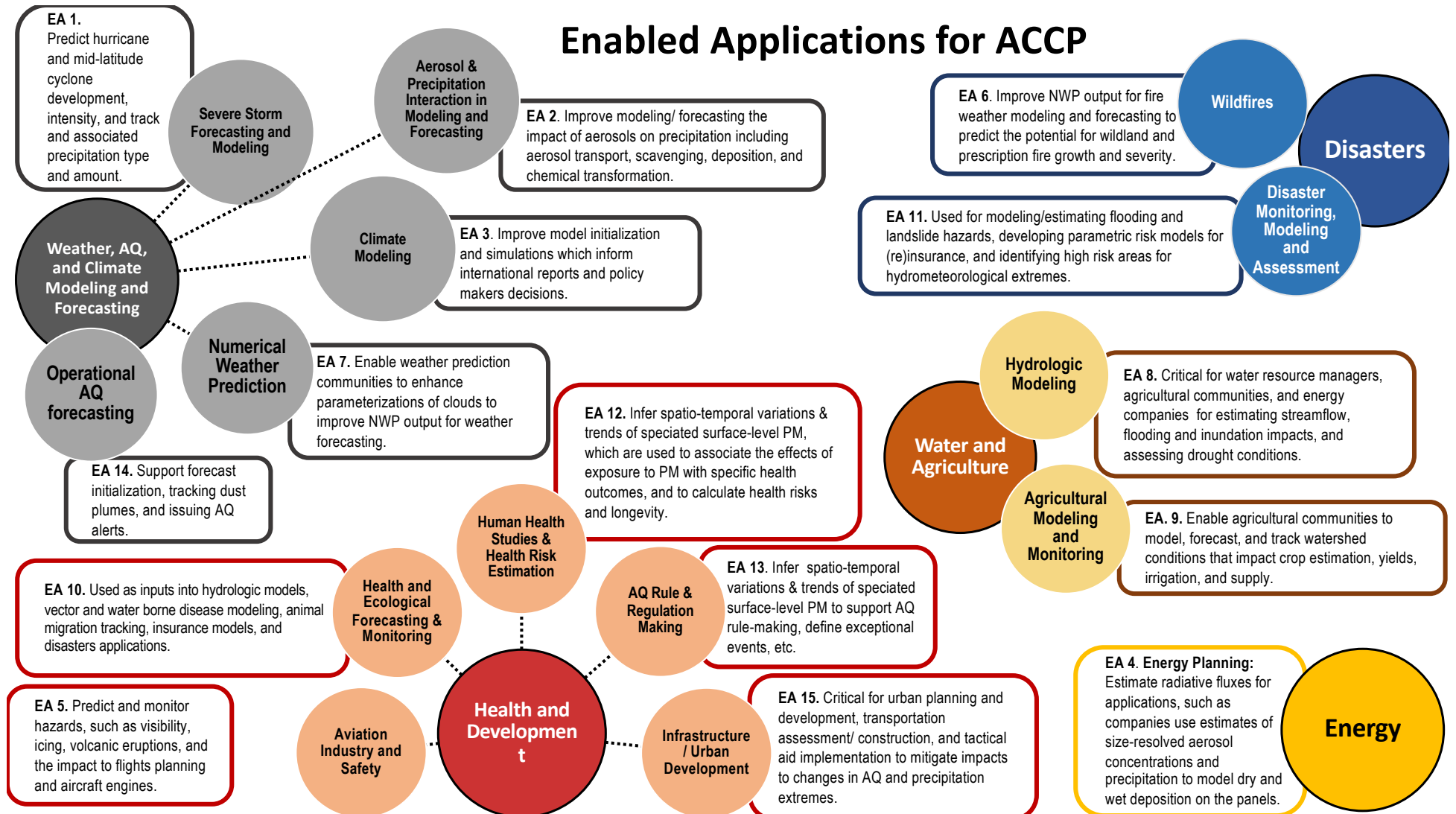
Enabled Applications for ACCP



Enabled Applications for ACCP



Enabled Applications for ACCP



SPoRT's use of RGB Imagery for Hurricane Dorian

Many factors can act together to contribute to storm intensification, and satellite imagery offers a variety of perspectives to monitor the evolution of tropical cyclone structure as a storm undergoes intensity change. Multispectral Red-Green-Blue (RGB) composite imagery derived from the GPM Constellation of passive microwave sensors provides value in monitoring the evolution of convection within a tropical cyclone, and can reveal structures such as developing and concentric eyewalls, as well as spiral rainbands. On August 28th and 29th, 2019, RGB imagery provided by the Short-term Prediction Research and Transition Center (SPoRT) captured Dorian's spiral rainband structure, as well as the presence of an eye before moving north towards the Bahamas. The NASA SPoRT center has a history of providing RGB imagery to national centers, including the National Hurricane Center (NHC) for use in operations. Today, the imagery is extensively used in hurricane analysis and forecasting, leveraging the ability to detect features of interest and to identify the hurricane center, structure, and intensity.

Figure 2: Same snapshots from Figure 1, but using the 89 GHz RGB imagery, which is sensitive to frozen precipitation. Red colors indicate regions of strong convection.

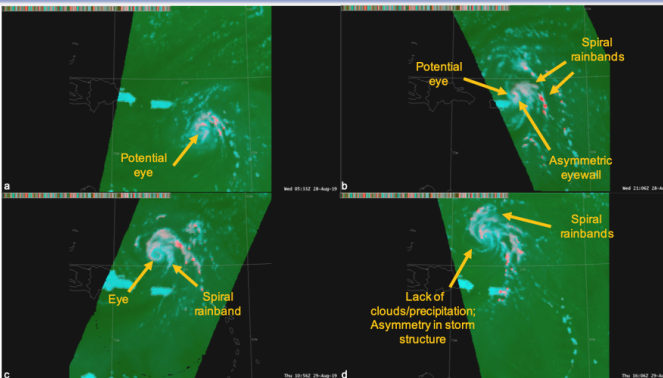
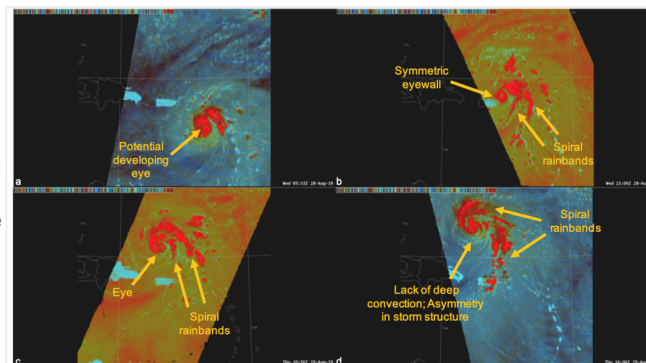


Figure 1: Evolution of Dorian from 08/28/19—08/29/19 as viewed from the 37 GHz RGB, which is sensitive to warm precipitation. Light blue colors demonstrate regions of lighter rain, indicative of mainly stratiform precipitation, and pink to red colors demonstrate areas of heavier rainfall, indicative of convective precipitation.

Check out full article at [SPoRT](https://nasasport.wordpress.com/2019/08/30/the-evolution-of-hurricane-dorian-as-viewed-from-nasas-gpm-constellation/?linkId=72896134)

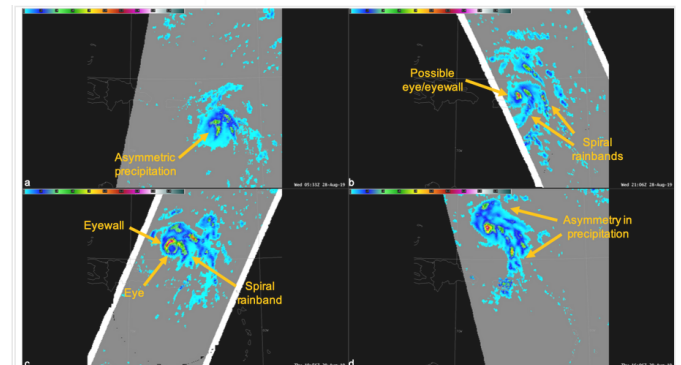


Figure 3: Satellite-derived instantaneous rain rate (in/hr) for the same snapshots of Figures 1-2. These images provide another perspective on storm structure by demonstrating where precipitation is occurring.

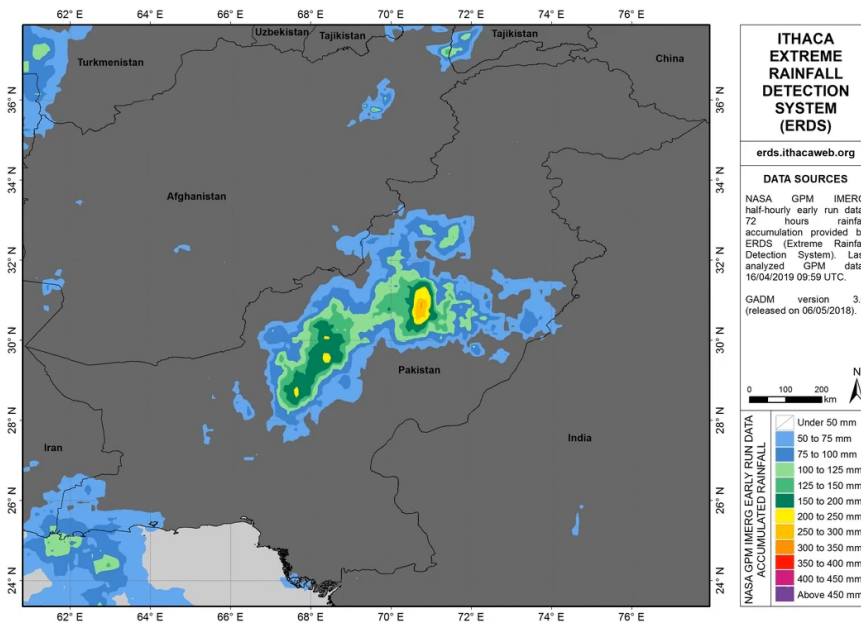
Caption and Image credit: Erika Duran, Emily Berndt, and Patrick Duran (NASA SPoRT), <https://nasasport.wordpress.com/2019/08/30/the-evolution-of-hurricane-dorian-as-viewed-from-nasas-gpm-constellation/?linkId=72896134>.



GPM Data Used to Provide Early Warning of Extreme Rainfall Events in Developing Countries



GPM IMERG data is used as an input within the Extreme Rainfall Detection System (ERDS) to provide immediate information about potential extreme hydrological events throughout the world.

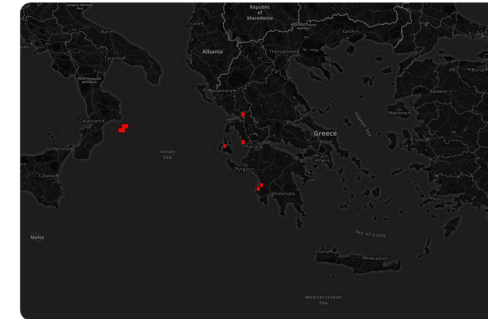


ERDS visual communicating the severe rainfall over Pakistan in April 2019 using IMERG data. This was posted on the ERDS Twitter account, @lthaca_erds.



ITHACA ERDS @lthaca_erds · Jan 23

Our Extreme Rainfall Detection System is highlighting heavy #rainfall in #Greece. More info on #ERDS (erds.ithacaweb.org)!



ERDS web application highlighting rainfall in Greece in January 2019. Credit: <http://erds.ithacaweb.org/> via @lthaca_erds.

- ERDS is a web GIS applications service for monitoring and forecasting extreme rainfall events- <http://erds.ithacaweb.org/>.
- ERDS is developed and implemented by the Information Technology for Humanitarian Assistance, Cooperation, and Action (ITHACA) - <http://www.ithacaweb.org/> - and used by the UN World Food Programme (WFP) Emergency Preparedness Unit and multiple emergency management service organizations.
- ERDS Twitter account, @lthaca_erds, has multiple examples how GPM IMERG data has been used for disaster response and preparation in over 20 countries!



Engage users communities



1. Trainings

- Webinar training sessions (2018-2019: Disease Initiative and IMERG Vo6 webinars)

2. Workshops

- Stakeholder workshops (Weather and Air Quality)

3. Informal PMM Applications Working Group

- Provides guidance on new directions

4. Case studies: Weekly highlights

- Improve awareness and traceability of data through the decision making pipeline and gain feedback in improving data and access pipelines





Next Steps.....

- GPM Applications team will continue to engage the user community by thematic areas as well as sectors
- Case studies of existing users and possibly new adopters will help to expand our portfolio and provide qualitative and (hopefully) quantitative examples of how GPM data is supporting decision making as well as where we can improve
 - Share your story!
- We are always looking for suggestions, feedback, and new ideas!
 - Come to the working group meeting tomorrow!